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OF THE

TOWN PLANNING INSTITUTE

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Preliminary
Number.

FOREWORD

At the last annual meeting of the Institute, it was suggested that one of the most useful functions of our association would be to keep the members informed of the progress of town planning generally, but more especially in Canada, and of the work going on throughout the country. The suggestion was received with so much favour that the Council has decided to take steps to carry out the proposal and to issue a Journal of the Institute.

The membership of the Town Planning Institute of Canada is now well over 100 and new applications are constantly reaching the Secretary as the aims of the Institute are becoming better understood. The membership reaches from the Maritime to the Pacific provinces and it has become essential that means of communication should be established that will inform the members of the movement and progress of town planning.

This publication is preliminary to the issue of an illustrated periodical which the Council desires to appear at intervals of from two to three months. By the courtesy of the Minister of the Interior suitable arrangements have been made for the mechanical production of the illustrations.

It is hoped to give members illustrated descrip-

tions of the different town planning schemes that are being carried out in Canada and perhaps others of an important character that are in course of development in other countries.

Needless to say this issue does not represent all the possibilities of usefulness of which such a journal is capable. It is, however, confidently expected that, as time goes on and the membership increases, opportunities will arise to inform the members more fully of the progress of town planning.

An editorial committee has been appointed to supervise the preparation of the Journal. Mr. Alfred Buckley, M.A., Town Planning Branch, Commission of Conservation, Ottawa, is the Editor and all communications should be addressed to him.

The success of the publication rests with the members themselves and depends upon their hearty cooperation. It is hoped that every member will promptly communicate to the Editor any news of interest which may come to his knowledge, and furnish town planning schemes or other matter for publication. Advice for the improvement of the Journal will be particularly welcome.

EDITORIAL

The Town Planning Institute of Canada was formed a little more than a year ago with the object of advancing the scientific study and practice of town planning in Canada. It was felt by the promoters that there was need of an organization that would bring architects, engineers, surveyors and landscape architects into definite professional relation with town

planning with a view to qualification for the increased demand for town planning work. In Britain and the United States scientific town planning has become a definite profession and the Town Planning Institute of Great Britain has been the means of guaranteeing the qualification of its members when the demand has come from towns, cities and rural districts for the prepara-

tion of plans for future development. Engineers, architects and surveyors have shown themselves alive to the professional importance of the town planning movement and have been perfectly willing to submit themselves to the necessary studies and examinations that have been imposed by the Institute.

It is recognised that the most authoritative qualification might best come from the Universities and it is part of the object of the Canadian Town Planning Institute to promote educational courses in the Canadian Universities and make town planning a branch of applied science with the imprimatur of the university.

Toronto University has taken the first step in this direction and has already held a short series of lectures on town planning. General Mitchell, Dean of Applied Science, informed the members of the Institute, at the second Annual Meeting held in Ottawa on July 5th, that he hoped more progress would be made in this direction in the immediate future. The Professors of Architecture in McGill University have also considered the question and are strongly in favour of the movement if the necessary funds become available. There is clearly a great opportunity here for wealthy and benevolent citizens to endow town planning chairs in the Universities of Canada.

Meanwhile the Town Planning Institute, now comprising 117 members, has set itself to do the preliminary work of qualification. More and more demands are being made from towns and cities for the services of professional town planners and already the demand exceeds the supply. Canadian patriotism likes to think that when important Canadian work has to be done its

own sons shall have an opportunity to do it.

The first year of the Institute has been largely occupied with organization and enrolment of members. At the Second Annual Meeting a constitution was presented and occupied most of the time of the conference.

The objects of the Institute are declared to be:

- (a) To advance the study of town planning, civic design, and kindred subjects, and of the arts and sciences applying to these subjects.
- (b) To promote the scientific and artistic development of land in urban and rural districts.
- (c) To secure the Association of those interested in the study of town planning and to promote their interests.

Canada needs town planning but she also needs town planners. The Institute will help to promote the one and to create the other. There have been many volumes written about the need of town planning and the economic and human disasters that have followed the lack of planning. It has been pointed out over and over again that the high taxation of cities is mostly due to the lack of planning for different uses, to the need of the zoning of cities. It was stated at a recent Chicago conference on zoning that practically all the large towns of America "now feel that it is almost impossible to continue further without the adoption of a building zone plan." It has been shown that many cities have spent millions of dollars of the people's money in repairing their own mistakes, due to the lack of foresight in planning. The time seems to have come for the definite organization of a body of men who shall be qualified to "take the job" when the call comes. This is one object of the Town Planning Institute of Canada.

MEETINGS OF COUNCIL

August 3rd, 1920.

It was decided to make April 1st the date on which annual fees would be due and payable. By-law 20 now reads as follows:-

All annual subscriptions shall be due and payable on the first day of April of each year and a bill for the same shall be mailed to each member by the secretary-treasurer at least one month before that date.

Applications for Associate Membership were presented from the following and approved:-

John Clark Keith.....Windsor

Altheod Tremblay.....Quebec
Leonard E. Schlemm.....Montreal
Francis C.C. Lynch.....Ottawa
Adolphe A. Dion.....Ottawa

Mr. W. Cauchon, who had acted as representative of the Institute at several meetings in an endeavour to have the Cross Town track of the Grand Trunk Railway, at Ottawa, removed, stated that an agreement had been reached by those who were interesting themselves in this matter and that a petition was being prepared for submitting to the Premier. Mr. Cauchon was authorised

to sign this petition for the Institute.
September 17th, 1920.

Mr. F.D.Henderson's resignation as secretary was accepted with regret, members of council testifying to Mr. Henderson's very efficient services. Mr. A.H. Hawkins, D.L.S., was elected to the vacancy.

Applications for Mr. Henri Hebert for Associate membership and Mr. Arthur Bourinot for Associate Legal membership were examined and approved.

It was reported that a number of these sent for examination had been returned.

TOWN PLANNING NEWS

The following communication has been received from the Greater Terre Haute Club. Members who may wish to make suggestions are requested to communicate directly with the officials of the Club.

The letter follows:-

Greater Terre Haute Club,
Terre Haute, Indiana, Sept.14, 1920.

Town Planning Institute of Canada, Ottawa, Ont.

The Greater Terre Haute Club is leading a movement in the city for a new city plan and we are seeking information as to ways, means and methods and will appreciate any information or advice that you may give us.

Very truly yours,

Greater Terre Haute Club,
A.W. McKeand, Business Manager.

Actual town planning is proceeding in Canada in a number of cities, the following of which are perhaps the most important:-

City or Town	Town Planner	Remarks
Halifax, N.S.	Major Doane, City Engineer. H.W.Johnston, Ass't. City Engineer.	Preparatory work done by Town Planning branch, Commission of Conservation.
Halifax Co.	H.B.Pickings, Mining Engineer.	do.
Dartmouth	H.E.R.Barnes, City Engineer.	
St. John, N.B.	G.G.Hare, City Engineer.	do.
Kipawa, P.Q.	Thomas Adams, Ewing, Lovelace & Tremblay, Surveyors; Messrs.W.S.Lea, Engineers; Messrs. Ross & MacDonald, Architects; A.K.Grimmer, Resident Engineer.	
Hamilton, Ont.	Noulan Cauchon, Consulting Engineer.	Scheme in negotiation.

Hawkesbury

H.L.Dunington-Grubb,
H.R.Dowswell,
Architect.

London

Noulan Cauchon,
(Railway Development Scheme) A more comprehensive scheme in contemplation.

Border Cities comprising Windsor, Sandwich, Ford, Walkerville and Ojibway

Morris Knowles, Inc.,
of Pittsburg, Pa.
(Border Utilities Commission)

Schemes of a special kind to meet western municipal conditions have also been considered for the cities of Calgary and Edmonton, in Alberta, and elaborate maps as bases for city plans have been drafted by the city engineers of Calgary and Edmonton.

Mr. A. G. Dalzell, A.M.E.I.C., has prepared reconnaissance reports for Nelson, Merritt and Salmon Arm, in British Columbia. Important work is being done in Saskatchewan under the Town Planning Director of the Province. In Manitoba a new interest has been recently revived in the subject and a number of towns are taking steps to prepare schemes. All over Canada there is indication of wider and clearer outlook on the subject of town planning.

Under the Dominion Government attention is being given to town planning advice in connection with the development of Banff and Jasper and with such projects as the laying-out of the Federal Buildings at Ottawa.

The above data are set forth with the object of indicating the kind of information that will be supplied in future rather than of supplying an accurate list of schemes. These are cases in which town planning experts have been or are being employed, but there are numerous others in which schemes are either being considered or work is being done locally. It is hoped that members will send in information regarding any schemes in which they are interested for inclusion in a more complete statement.

Members' attention should be drawn to the fact that public sentiment would seem to be very favourable in a number of cities, to the preparation and introduction of Town Planning Schemes. In Montreal the "Star" and a number of local organizations are carrying on propaganda in favour of town planning in that city.

In connection with municipal housing schemes there is, at present, comparatively little scope for the planning of sites, as most of the money has been used in building individual houses on vacant lots. New subdivision areas are being opened and private owners are giving consideration, mostly for the first time, to the advantage of proper town planning. Members are requested to send information to the editor regarding schemes that are not complete town planning schemes but that deal with the improvement and development of cities, such as park and parkway plans, comprehensive sewer and water supply schemes, etc.

While the province of Nova Scotia has not yet put its compulsory town planning legislation into operation - chiefly because of the absence of a provincial town planning department - yet there is good progress being made in several cities of the province. The City of Halifax scheme has been brought to the final stages by a Major Doane, City Engineer, and his Assistant Mr. H. W. Johnston, and a very satisfactory plan has been prepared. The County scheme is developing more slowly because of the scattered nature of the territory. Dartmouth, which for a time stood outside the town planning area, has definitely come into line and the latest news from the Secretary of the Town Planning Board is very encouraging. Kentville has a town planning scheme in contemplation which will require a survey. This has been recommended to the City Council. The whole Annapolis Valley needs to be studied under a regional survey. The investigation of the potentialities of hydro-electric energy in Nova Scotia, which is being conducted by the government authorities at present, suggests interesting opportunities for combining regional surveys and town planning along the waterways and valleys of the province.

in New Brunswick St. John is the only city so far that has taken really active steps in promoting a town planning scheme but Moncton is probably more in need of a scheme than St. John. The St. John project will be an interesting subject for a future illustrated article in the Journal.

Quebec town planning developments have taken place at Three Rivers and under the auspices of the large pulp industries at places like Grand Mere and Shawinigan Falls. Lachute and other cities have been seeking advice on the planning of war memorials. The Montreal Star in urging the planning of Greater Montreal says that permanent localities are being built up all around Montreal without planning for future growth. "The sorry tangles of roads, homes and sidewalks surrounding Montreal", it says, "menace the value of these homes and threaten the future well-being of the people. Every citizen who owns or hopes to own a home of his own has a direct interest of bringing order out of the chaos. Modern building of cities aims at securing something better and more sightly than a huge splash of dwelling-places on the earth. The lines laid down today will remain. What is being done to make these lines conform to planning? What is being done to prepare the way for greater growth and congestion to come?" The building of Kipawa, the model industrial village on Lake Timiskaming, is proceeding steadily. An extended account of it will be given in a subsequent issue.

During the past year activity in Ontario has centred in housing rather than town planning although the two subjects have been linked together in the housing scheme. The promotion of town planning is, however, being actively taken up in a number of cities but it is not likely to make much progress until better legislation is obtained. The most active cities are London, Hamilton and the Border Cities with Windsor as centre. There are also numerous small developments taking place which show the tendency of those interested in real estate to adopt town planning methods.

One of the largest schemes in contemplation in Ontario is in connection with the extension of the area and sphere of influence of the Queen Victoria Niagara Falls Parks Commission. This work is being carried out simultaneously with the great scheme of the Hydro Electric Power Commission and in the same territory and will have very important town planning features. It will also present interesting opportunities for development in landscape architecture and land subdivision. The preliminary surveys are being made by Mr. H. L. Seymour under the direction of Mr. Adams as Consultant to the Commission.

The Manitoba town planning act has been largely sterile owing to lack of interest during and since the war. Now a number of cities are considering town planning and are pressing the Provincial Government to give them facilities under the Act.

In December next the compulsory powers of the Saskatchewan Act will come into force. Saskatchewan has one of the best town planning acts in the world and is fortunate in having a Director of Town Planning - an essential official to any progressive administration of a town planning Act.

Progress in the Albertan cities of Calgary, Edmonton, Lethbridge and Medicine Hat continues to be slow because of the intricate financial problem involved in dealing with re-assessment of large vacant areas that are subdivided around these cities. Banff and Jasper are receiving attention from the town planning point of view by the Department of the Federal Government.

In British Columbia town planning work has so far been confined to reconnaissance reports that have been made by Mr. A. G. Dalzell, member of the Institute, which are referred to elsewhere. An interesting feature of the Journal in a subsequent number will be one of these reports with an accompanying map and diagram.

An important pamphlet on Zoning, by Mr. Edward M. Bassett of the Zoning Committee of the City

of New York, was issued as a supplement to the National Municipal Review in May last. It describes the chaotic conditions in unzoned cities in the United States; the ineffective protective efforts that were made before the establishment of zoning law; the steps that should be taken by a city to obtain a zoning plan; the general advantages of zoning; the legislative struggles to obtain legal powers and includes a bibliography of housing literature compiled by Miss Theodora Kimball. The work may be secured from the National Municipal League, North American Building, Philadelphia, for 25 cents and is recommended to members as a valuable addition to the town planner's library.

The King of Greece has bestowed the Order of the Saviour, first class, on Mr. Thomas H. Mawson and also the Order of King George on Mr. Edward Mawson for Town Planning work.

It has been announced that the President, Mr. Adams, by arrangement between the Commission of Conservation and the Universities, is to lecture on Town Planning before several of the more prominent Canadian Universities.

The new President of the British Institute is Mr. H. M. Stilgoe, M. I. C. E., Superintendent of the Metropolitan Water Board of London.

Mr. James Ewing, of Montreal, came to Ottawa on September 17th to attend the meeting of Council.

INTER-ALLIED HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING CONGRESS

The Inter-allied Congress on Housing and Town Planning, which opened in London, England, on June 3rd, was a remarkable gathering of representatives of no fewer than 20 different countries. Dr. Addison, Minister of Health to the British Government said that

it was significant of the world-wide interest in and the awakened conscience of the nations on the subject of better housing that one of the first international meetings after the conclusion of peace should be assembled to discuss the housing of the people.

There were representatives from all parts of the world: Canada, United States, France, Spain, Italy, Greece, Denmark, Sweden, Switzerland, Australia, New Zealand, Siam, Norway, Chili, Roumania, Uruguay, Jugoslavia, Finland, Czecho-Slovakia.

Dr. Addison, in speaking of the British housing situation, said that in the passing of the Housing and Town Planning Act of 1919 for the first time a definite obligation had been placed upon every local authority to prepare and submit, within a specified time, a scheme for meeting the housing needs of its area and as soon as the scheme was approved the local authority was required to follow the programme out.

The Country's central organisation had been modified and much of the work was now being done by commissions who exercised delegated powers in 11 areas throughout the country. They had taken special steps to improve the standards of housing. A manual had been prepared providing for the planning of sites and their aim was to reduce the density to 12 houses to the acre. Many difficulties had been met that were chiefly due to the increased cost of housing and the shortage of labour but he had to report that although only 2,000 houses had actually been completed he expected that 100,000 would be finished before the end of the year. Over 48,000 acres of land had been appropriated for sites and nearly 4,000 lay-out plans had been passed. Detailed housing plans had been approved for 187,000 houses and tenders had been definitely sanctioned for 107,000 houses.

"In the proper housing of the people" said Dr. Addison, "lies the health and contentment of every nation". He believed that whatever the cost of better housing might be, that cost would be saved in the prevention of ill-health, disease and social disorder. Good homes would mean good health, social content, increased self respect and finally loyalty to the ordered progress of society. The Inter-allied

Housing and Town Planning Congress, said the WESTMINSTER GAZETTE, was of international importance since its object was to study the effect of the housing problem upon the life and progress of the nations.

Mr. Adams and Mr. W. D. Cromarty were present as representatives of the Town Planning Institute of Canada. Mr. Adams spoke to the following resolution:

That this Congress is convinced of the importance of exercising wise governmental control and guidance in regard to town planning both regional and local.

Further, this Congress desires to place on record its recognition of the importance of the following principles:

(1) That in order to secure adequate provision of air and light in and around the homes of the people there should be definite limitation of the number of dwellings per hectare, and for space adjacent to dwellings such limitation being a matter of Governmental determination in each country.

(2) That the policy of decentralisation of industries and the building of new garden cities should be encouraged by legislative provisions and by all other means, both public and private.

(3) That each Government, acting in partnership with local authorities, should prepare in advance and carry into effect a regional survey, followed by planning schemes, with a view to putting an end to wasteful and chaotic developments and securing that the lines of future growth shall be well ordered and scientific.

(4) That in view of the acknowledged necessity of such action the Government should, acting in co-operation with local authorities, control the direction and assist in the upkeep of main and arterial roads.

HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING IN ENGLAND

Report by Mr. Thomas Adams and Mr. W. D. Cromarty Regarding Visit to Inter-allied Housing and Town Planning Congress, held in London, England, June 3 to June 11, 1920.

We attended the above Congress and part of our duty was to represent the Town Planning Institute of Canada. Reference is made to the proceedings of the Congress in a separate paragraph.

Our present duty is to report on the phases of the discussions and investigations which are of special interest to the members of the Institute. The report must necessarily be brief but those members who are especially interested can obtain a copy of a fuller report, now being

prepared for the Commission of Conservation and Department of Health, which we officially represented at the Conference.

CITY AND SITE PLANNING

For the time being, city or town planning in England, under the Town Planning part of the Housing and Town Planning Act of 1909, is not receiving wide attention on the part of the authorities. The expert staff of the Ministry of Health (formerly, the Local Government Board) which deals with town planning schemes is no greater than it was during the war period, while an enormous staff has been created to deal with the building of houses. In connection with these housing schemes there is a large amount of attention being given to site planning - that is, the planning of small areas for the erection of dwellings. In the planning of these sites, the recreational needs of the dwellings included in the scheme are being adequately considered as well as the requirements of traffic for the immediate area. There is not, however, much opportunity for making the limited areas of the housing schemes conform to general plans of the municipal areas in which they are situated. The main object at the moment is to get houses, and, while regard is being paid to the planning of the housing sites themselves so as to get convenience, proper sanitary conditions and amenity, the general planning of districts in which such sites are located has to be more or less ignored. In the second place very few town planning schemes have been finally approved in England, although a great many have been authorized to be prepared, so that the housing staff have less than a dozen areas in which any guidance for laying out a housing site can be obtained from an approved town planning scheme.

The site planning of housing schemes in England must be considered as something quite different in scale and in scope from town planning. The site plans are being prepared by architects and engineers under the able supervision of Mr. Raymond Unwin, of the Ministry of Health, and such qualified

assistants as Mr. Poynter Taylor and Mr. Longstroth Thompson. That these town planners have the final voice in the designing of housing areas means that within the limited opportunity available to them, intelligent consideration is given to the principles of town planning in connection with housing schemes.

In the English schemes roads as narrow as 10 feet with cul de sac turning places are being planned in the housing sites to secure economy, privacy and artistic arrangement of buildings. Where such sites form part of town planning schemes and are controlled by town planning provisions prescribing the conditions under which narrow streets and culs de sac may be planned the inclusion of these features is quite satisfactory. It is not desirable, however, to have very narrow roads and closed in terminal places without regard to the traffic requirements of the district in which they are situate and, therefore, without regard to a general plan dealing with zoning, arterial highways, open spaces and set-back of buildings.

General town planning, under the Town Planning part of the Housing Acts is being dealt with in another division of the Ministry, known as the Town Planning Division, of which Mr. George L. Pepler, last year's President of the Town Planning Institute, is Inspector. In the hurry to get houses erected there has been little chance for co-ordination of the activities of the housing and town planning divisions, and town planning is not making adequate progress.²

As in three years time it will be mandatory for local authorities in England, with a population of 20,000 or over, to prepare town planning schemes, it will soon become essential to create more adequate administrative machinery to deal with town planning.

ENGLAND'S HOUSING PROBLEM

To carry out the present housing policy in Britain will involve a public loss of probably not less than one hundred millions dollars per annum during the next sixty years. It is doubtful, however, whether even this enormous expenditure is

going to result in providing more than a palliative for the conditions created by the war in the matter of shortage of dwellings. It is true that there are certain features of the housing schemes which give room for the hope that higher standards of housing will prevail in the future than in the past. The sites are being laid out with the number of houses limited to eight to twelve to the acre and are being planned with proper regard to air space, with a view to avoiding waste in road construction, and with provision for gardens and playgrounds. All this is a great advantage especially when these conditions are being made to apply to schemes involving the construction of 800,000 dwellings in a small country. But there is the enormous disadvantage that those who are to enjoy these higher standards will not have to pay the full cost of providing them. The National Government is under obligation to find a proportion of the loss on building 800,000 houses which authorities regard as equivalent to \$100,000,000 per annum during a 60 year period. This contribution is, in effect, a gratuity to those who will live in the houses, and however justified to meet an emergency is, of course, economically unsound. Whither it will lead the Government in the future, no one dares to prophesy.

Building by private enterprise is encouraged by means of a subsidy varying from £230 to £260, according to the size and accommodation of the house. This subsidy was only granted by the Government after it was found, first, that the municipalities would not be able to cope with the demand, without the aid of private enterprise, and second, that private enterprise would not build without some financial assistance from the Government.

According to the official figures of the Housing Department of the Ministry of Health, issued at the time we left England early in August last, 5,300 housing schemes had been submitted in respect of 247,147 houses and approval had been given to 4,530 schemes for 230,867 houses. During the fortnight ending August 7th, 110 housing schemes dealing with 5,383 houses were submitted and approval was given

to 118 schemes in connection with 4,513 houses. These housing schemes were being carried out by the municipal councils under the arrangement already referred to.

Private enterprise, under the new subsidy scheme, was reported on August 6th, to be making excellent progress and sanction to build 16,237 houses had been granted by the Ministry of Health, all eligible for the subsidy of £230 to £260. The total commitment under this subsidy scheme, at the beginning of August was about twenty million dollars.

INCREASED COST OF BUILDING

One of the difficulties confronting England - as most other countries - is the increasing cost of building, but it seems to be much greater in England than in Canada and so far as one can gather from enquiry and personal investigation, the main reason for this is due to the diminution of output of labour both in the production and handling of raw materials and in the erection of buildings, coupled with the economic necessities of trade which demand higher profits to meet higher costs, greater risks and high taxation. Some idea what this increased cost means may be gathered from the figures given by an architect of one of the London County Council housing schemes. In that scheme, the cost of building, per cubic foot, was equivalent to about 11 cents. Today it is equivalent to 42 cents, or nearly four times as much. That means that the cottage of five rooms, which cost about \$1,300 before the war is today costing about \$5,000. Even in August last, it was stated that the highest point had not been reached in the matter of cost. There was an increase in tender quotations submitted by builders during the preceding twelve months of £200 in respect of each house, and the average cost is now £900.

The Ministry of Health point out, however, that these figures do not reveal the increased cost so much as the tenders which the Ministry have declined to approve and in which the quotations, even for cottages of three rooms, range from £1,200 to £1,500. It is pointed out that since the Armis-

tice the wages of labourers have increased 150 per cent and the prices of building materials about 60 per cent. It is thus seen that the percentage increase of labour and materials is far short of the increase of the completed building and the main excuse given for this fact is the diminished and less reliable output of labour, plus the difficulty and uncertainty of obtaining supplies.

In a subsequent issue of the Journal we shall deal with some site planning features of the English housing schemes in more detail with illustrations and give some examples of the design and cost of houses.

Thomas Adams, President.

W. D. Cromarty, Librarian.

BRITISH TOWN PLANNING INSTITUTE SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING

The Sixth Annual Meeting of the British Town Planning Institute was held on July 23. Our President, Mr. Thomas Adams, was present and conveyed the greetings of the First Annual Meeting of the Canadian Town Planning Institute and informed the meeting that the Canadian membership had now reached the satisfactory figure of 113.

The President, Mr. G. L. Pepler, asked Mr. Adams to convey warmest greetings and wishes for success to the members of the Canadian Institute. "It is our privilege," he said, "to welcome Mr. Adams, our beloved First President, over from Canada."

Mr. Pepler said that the most important event in the history of the session had been the holding of the first examination. Papers had been prepared that could only be answered by men in possession of a good, all-round knowledge of town planning. A form of diploma had been designed by Prof. Adshead and had been printed and would be shortly circulated among the members. The Minister of Health had arranged for Local Authorities to have access to the register of owners of property so that much labour would be saved in referencing in connection with town planning schemes.

Mr. Pepler stated that the original scale of professional fees would have to be revised in view of the

universal increase in the cost of living and in consequence of the new circumstances created by the Act of 1919. The fees committee was considering the matter.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

PREMIER CONGRÈS DE L'HABITATION
DU 9 AU 12 OCTOBRE, 1919. COMPTE
RENDU DES TRAVAUX.

Published by Noirclerc and
Fénétrier, 3, rue Stella, Lyon.

This is an account of the First Housing Congress held at Lyon in October 1919. The delegates, of whom several hundred were present, comprised town planners, architects, engineers, building contractors, manufacturers, bankers and others connected with the erection of dwelling houses. The addresses delivered by the delegates are given as well as the discussions that followed. A large part of the time was devoted to the consideration of the financial question. Builders' banks, cooperative societies and other means of procuring funds for the erection of houses were thoroughly discussed. It was decided to hold another meeting six months later and to organize in connection with it an exhibition and demonstrations of building machinery.

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